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INTERNATIONAL

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Belgium	..... 10	S.F.	..... 120	Dh.	..... 0.85
Denmark	..... 1.75	D.K.	..... 0.85	Fl.	..... 2.6
France	..... 1.20	F.	..... 2.6	Gr.	..... 1.75
Germany	..... 1.00	O.M.	..... 1.75	N.Kr.	..... 1.75
Great Britain	..... 7.5	P.	..... 1.75	Pl.	..... 1.75
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U.S. Social Security Administration	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Supreme Court	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Supreme Court Justices	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Tax Court	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Tax Court Justices	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Trade Representative	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Treasury Department	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. Treasury Department Justices	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. War Relocation Authority	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. World Bank	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75
U.S. World Bank Justices	..... 1.20	U.S.	..... 1.75	S.	..... 1.75

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## Rogers Expresses Fear of Damage to UN After Vote to Seat Peking, Expel Taiwan

### Albanian Resolution Cut in U.S. Financing Is Approved 76 to 35 Hinted by Secretary

By Anthony Astrachan  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today called the United Nations' expulsion of Nationalist China "a most unfortunate" action that could damage the organization.

Expressing the Nixon administration's unhappiness over last night's vote, Mr. Rogers pointedly said at a news conference that the UN faced a financial crisis that will merit deep thought by member states.

There have been calls in Congress for a cut in U.S. financial support of the UN and these were intensified on Capitol Hill today. Washington contributes about 30 percent of the budget. Mr. Rogers denied that the administration would seek retaliation against the UN because of the vote, but he noted its near-bankruptcy and said: "Another question is whether the United Nations is living beyond its means... I think that may be the case."

Congress approved this year a \$107.8-million appropriation for support of the UN and associated agencies, and the U.S. share of its basic operating budget is \$52.4 million.

Discussing another possible facet of the voting, Mr. Rogers said in a statement approved by President Nixon that his plans to visit China to seek "a reduction of tensions in the Pacific area" will be neither changed nor undermined by the UN action. In fact, many China specialists believe the President's mission may be enhanced by the removal of the representation question.

Comment in Senate  
Shortly before Mr. Rogers made the veiled threat of reduced financial support the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, voicing disappointment at Taipei's ouster, said the U.S. contribution should be reduced.

Both Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said they were not suggesting a cut in funds because of the vote to expel Nationalist China, but were just restating long-held views.

But others—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz.; Sen. James L. Buckley, Con.-R., N.Y.; and Sen. Peter Dominick, R., Colo.—called for a big or even total cutoff in funds to the UN. Sen. Buckley said he was drafting legislation for a major reduction in funds.

There was also a move in the Senate today to send the \$3.2-billion foreign aid bill back to committee.

Chiang the UN vote, Sen. William Saxton, R., Ohio, moved to send the aid measure—which contains funds for UN-related activities—back to the Senate. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).



VA HANDS—Tanzanian and Albanian delegates for two-thirds vote yesterday. Arrow points to Reiss Malife, Albanian vice-chairman of foreign affairs.

### The United Nations Vote

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The roll call vote on the resolution sponsored by Albania and 22 other countries to seat Communist China and expel the Chinese Nationalists:

**AGAINST 35:**  
Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Khmer (Cambodia), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Swaziland, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**ABSTENTIONS 17:**  
Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Colombia, Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Spain and Thailand.

**ABSENT 3:**  
China, Maldives, Oman.

### On European Security; Cancel Dinner

### zhnev, Pompidou Extend Talks

nes Goldsborough  
Oct. 26 (AP)—Soviet Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev and Georges Pompidou, French President, extended their scheduled dinner order to meet an extra on problems of European security.

### Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir accused Secretary of State William P. Rogers today of abandoning previously expressed support for Israel's negotiating position, and embracing instead Egypt's principles for an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

### Refugee Aid For India Set By 13 Nations

By Jonathan C. Randal  
PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—Thirteen non-Communist nations, including most of the richest, today agreed to help India shoulder a "substantial part" of the \$700 million which is the estimated cost of caring for the 9.5 million Bengali refugees until next March.

### Taiwan Aide Says UN Will Be a Maoist Front

By Sam Pope Brewer  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Chou Shu-kai of Nationalist China walked out of the United Nations last night and said bitterly that Communist China, in his country's place, would subvert the organization.

### WALK OUT—The Nationalist Chinese delegation walking out of the UN General Assembly late Monday night.

### Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

future, even in return for a promise of the equipment needed for its security," she said. Responding to a U.S. proposal last week for new intensive negotiations toward an interim agreement with Egypt, the premier reiterated Israel's readiness to negotiate—but not on the terms laid down by Mr. Rogers in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 4.

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# China Wants A Summit on Disarmament

## No Word on Joining Geneva Negotiations

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Peking diplomats here today called for a world summit conference on disarmament following their country's admission to the United Nations.

They said no decision has been taken on joining the 25-nation Geneva disarmament negotiations, which began in 1965.

"We desire a world conference at the summit level to discuss the disarmament question," the diplomats, at the Chinese Consulate, said in reply to questions.

The outcome of top-level talks would determine whether negotiations could continue within the framework of a permanent forum such as the Geneva conference, they said.

### No Comment on WHO

The officials said, "We have nothing to say" when asked whether China would join such specialized UN agencies as the World Health Organization that are based in Geneva.

WHO officials said China could become a member simply by signing the constitution of the agency.

The Chinese Consulate staff has been growing and now includes officials who speak excellent English and French. The consulate could easily be turned into a diplomatic mission accredited to the UN European headquarters here and other UN agencies.

Chinese diplomats also have suddenly begun answering telephone calls and receiving visitors as well as inviting Western newsmen to receptions and cocktail parties.

### UNESCO Review Set

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided today to re-examine the question of Chinese membership in UNESCO.

The vote on re-examining the issue, taken on request of director-general Rene Maheu, was 30 in favor and one abstention—the United States. The Executive Board will discuss the question Thursday.

Normally no change in membership of the 125-nation organization is made outside of a general conference session, the next one being a year from now. But officials would not predict what might happen as a result of the Executive Board's decision today.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Chinese delegation at UNESCO said it has suspended its activities pending instructions from Taipei.

# Mrs. Meir Says Rogers Shifts, Now Accepts Cairo's Terms

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reopen the Suez Canal, blocked since the June, 1967, war. Mrs. Meir said, her government acknowledged the need for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the eastern Sinai bank "on condition of an Egyptian agreement to an unlimited cease-fire."

The concession of withdrawal was accepted, but now American representatives speak "in favor of a cease-fire for a specific period," Mrs. Meir said. "The obvious meaning of this is that after a specified period each party would be able to open fire again—after Israel had withdrawn from the canal line of fortifications."

Secondly, Mrs. Meir stated that "United States representatives held, at the beginning of the discussion, that no regular or irregular military forces of any kind shall be introduced into the

# UN Record On China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—UN General Assembly record of voting on proposals to expel Nationalist China and seat the Peking government:

Year	For	Against	Abstain
1961	36	48	20
1962	42	56	13
1963	41	57	13
1964	(no vote)		
1965	47	47	20
1966	46	57	17
1967	45	56	17
1968	44	58	23
1969	48	58	21
1970	51	49	25
1971	76	35	17

In the years 1960 through 1960, the assembly did not vote on the question of ousting the Nationalists and seating the Communists but on proposals to postpone action. The vote on postponement varied from 44-10, with 3 abstaining, in 1963 to 42-34, with 22 abstaining, in 1960.

# China Indicates It Will Send Delegates to New York Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

marking Iran's national day, had called the UN vote "a total defeat... of policies of American imperialism designed to stubbornly hinder establishment of the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations and of the attempt to create two Chinas in the world organization."

In Asia, most countries cautiously welcomed the admission of Peking.

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said, however, that diplomatic relations with Taiwan would not be affected by its ouster.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Soedarto welcomed Peking, but felt that the expulsion of a UN member could set a bad precedent.

There was a somewhat similar reaction in Tel Aviv, where some commentators thought the vote might be used in an attempt to expel Israel.

This was the reaction in other capitals:

PARIS—France welcomes China's admission as a victory for good sense and realism, official sources said. France has championed Peking's case for UN membership since establishing full diplomatic relations with Peking in 1964.

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish government said the UN had taken a decisive step toward genuine universality. "Several of

# Through Many Shifts of Policy Vote on China's Seat Ends Debate Begun 21 Years Ago

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The longest debate in the history of the United Nations has been an annual event for more than 20 years, ever since the seating of the Chinese Communists, who had come to power the year before, was first proposed in 1950 by India.

India retained the role of China's sponsor during the next decade, while the United States successfully kept the question from the General Assembly agenda.

In 1961, following its border troubles with China and the take-over of Tibet, India withdrew from the leadership role, which was assumed for the next three years by the Soviet Union despite a growing quarrel between the two Communist powers.

U. S. strategy changed that year, too. Agreeing to allow a vote on the matter, the United

States insisted, however, that the issue be designated "an important question," which means that a two-thirds majority, rather than a simple majority, is required for approval. This requirement, passed by a 61-34 vote, with seven countries abstaining.

By 1970, the vote on the resolution had shifted to 66-52, with seven abstentions again. And the resolution to seat Communist China and expel Nationalist China—proposed last year, as always since 1963 except for 1964 when there was no vote, by Albania—saw 51 nations voting in favor of seating Peking, 49 against and 25 abstaining.

In between lay years in which China's outspoken disdain for UN membership became somewhat muted. They were also years in which more and more countries, including many considered close friends of the United States, recognized the Communist government.

Once during these years, in 1965, the Albanian resolution won a tie vote. And there was an admission from Arthur J. Goldberg, then the U. S. delegate to the UN, that the question of China's admission had been the subject of "innumerable conferences" at home and abroad.

In October, 1967, Richard M. Nixon, then a presidential aspirant, wrote in the magazine Foreign Affairs: "We simply cannot afford to leave China forever outside the family of nations."

That year the annual ritual produced a 45-58 vote against Peking, with 17 abstentions; China, meanwhile, was beginning to emerge from the hostile isolationism of the Cultural Revolution, the purge of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's enemies.

By 1970, several new trade agreements had been signed and envoys exchanged between Peking and more than two dozen countries. All this was seen as an indication that the Chinese Communists were relaxing their aggressive stance toward the world beyond their borders.

In February, 1970, President Nixon said that the 750 million mainland Chinese "should not remain isolated from the international community," adding that the United States would "maintain its treaty commitment" to Taiwan—thereby defining the "two-China policy."

The announcement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers last Aug. 2 that the United States, "seeking to accommodate our role to the realities of the world today," would "support action in the General Assembly this fall calling for seating the People's Republic of China" came 18 days after a far more startling announcement.

Hard Line Affirmed

The end of more than 20 years of militant U. S. policy seemed almost anticlimactic after the announcement that President Nixon planned to visit Peking. And Mr. Rogers stressed that the United States was in no way softening its opposition to the expulsion of Nationalist China from the UN and would insist that any move toward expulsion be considered "an important question," with its accompanying two-thirds majority requirement.

Mr. Rogers said that during the preceding months, the attitude of China to the UN had changed "and we think that they are now interested in becoming a member of the United Nations." He did not point out that one point from which Peking has never wavered was its refusal to participate in a UN "two-China" delegation—a problem that last night's vote resolved.

Other Asian Reaction

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Other Asian reaction to the UN decision included the following:

BANGKOK—The Thai deputy foreign minister, Maj. Gen. Sangsakulchai, said Thailand would continue its relations with Nationalist China and there would be no immediate change in policy toward mainland China.

SAIGON—The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry called the expulsion "an injustice because Nationalist China was one of the prime founders of this world body, and because Nationalist China has always been peace-loving and respected the UN charter."

COLOMBO—Ceylon said it had been the first Asian nation to send a congratulatory cable to Peking. The message, signed by the acting head of government, Maipipala, said Thailand "wished China the very best at the United Nations."

Outside of Communist China itself and perhaps the United States, the impact of the UN decision appeared to be felt hardest in Japan, America's major ally in East Asia. Communist China's chief rival for influence in the region.

Premier Eisaku Sato was subjected to a bitter attack by the four opposition parties, the labor unions, many businessmen and some of his own party for having sided with the United States in a losing cause. Many called for his immediate resignation.

The Japanese Socialist party, the Komeito (Clean Government party), and the Democratic So-

# Worked for Taiwan

cialist party declared that they would submit to the Diet (parliament) a motion of no confidence against Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda. The Japan Communist party was expected to support the motion, which has been rare in Japan's parliamentary history.

There was some sentiment along the same lines in the powerful bureaucracy here. "For the first time since World War II," one official said, "we are losers. The Sato government is responsible for our siding with the losers."

The UN decision also stimulated widespread demands that Japan recognize the government in Peking as the sole legitimate government of China, break relations with Taipei and abrogate the peace treaty that ended World War II hostilities between Japan and Nationalist China.

# 250 Arrests Foil March on White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Police arrested 250 anti-war demonstrators when a column of about 600 tried to march on the White House today.

The demonstrators were arrested on charges of obstructing traffic as they tried to get President Nixon to speak by transatlantic telephone to the Viet Cong peace negotiators in Paris. Chanting "Give Peace a Chance" and waving signs saying "Let Vietnam Live," the protesters had set out in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of a police blockade near the White House before being removed by police.

# Greek Hijacker Foiled

ATHENS, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Passengers overboard and disarmed a young Greek who tried to hijack an Olympic Airways DC-6B airliner on a flight from Athens to Chania on the island of Crete today. Athens airport officials said the hijacker, named as K. Thalassinos, 20, had ordered the pilot to knife people to fly to Rome and its 64 passengers to the plane.

# Turkey Arraigns 142 In Subversion Trial

ISTANBUL, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—A military court in Ankara today began to try 142 persons on charges of attempting to set up a Communist-style state in Turkey.

The court first unanimously rejected defense arguments, put forward when the trial opened yesterday, to turn the case over to a civil court.

Communist activity is prohibited in Turkey.

# UN China Vote Jolts Japan; Sato Challenged by 4 Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said that the administration deeply regrets the expulsion of the Republic of China and thinks the precedent is a most unfortunate one, and will have adverse effects in the future.

But he said the administration would respect the will of the majority of UN members in ousting Taiwan.

The secretary, while he said that the Nixon administration would not approve of a cut in the UN contribution as "retaliation," indicated that it might support a reduction on grounds that the organization was over-expending and that the U.S. has carried an unfairly high share of the burden.

Mr. Rogers said he expected no domestic political backlash that might set back the President's efforts to improve relations with Peking. The American people, the secretary said, would realize that the administration had made a determined effort to keep Taiwan's seat while approving of Peking's admission.

He said, however, that "any time you have national and international support of the magnitude we had, you are bound to have some disillusionment... People are going to



"REGRETTABLE ACT"—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers speaking in Washington yesterday on the expulsion of Nationalist China by UN General Assembly.

# Rogers Hints at a Reduction In U.S. Appropriations for UN

(Continued from Page 1)

sign Relations Committee. Faced with administration and bipartisan opposition, he later withdrew the motion.

Altogether, 21 senators and 35 representatives previously threatened to seek cutbacks if Taiwan were expelled, although yesterday 32 senators called for full U.S. support regardless of the vote's outcome. Earlier this month, 125 representatives said they favored continuing the full appropriation, regardless of the vote.

President Nixon had no public comment and White House Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler referred newsmen to Mr. Rogers's words as expressing the U.S. position. The United States, through Ambassador George Bush, had fought hard to preserve Nationalist China's seat in the General Assembly while seeking admission of mainland China to the Security Council and the assembly.

At his news conference today, Secretary Rogers said: "This administration deeply regrets the expulsion of the Republic of China and thinks the precedent is a most unfortunate one, and will have adverse effects in the future."

Mr. Rogers said he was aware of press reports, especially in Japan, speculating that White House adviser Henry Kissinger's second trip to Peking just before the vote had hurt the U.S. effort.

In fact, he said, the same thought was advanced to him by some foreign ministers he conferred with in recent days. But the secretary indicated that he believed the trip had had no real impact on the vote.

Asked whether the United States did not actually prefer the result that emerged, Mr. Rogers said: "Just isn't so that we really didn't care or try. We worked hard and so did the co-sponsors. I don't think there is any suspicion anywhere that this administration didn't do its utmost... 'We just didn't have the votes.'"

Last night, Ambassador Bush said he was "terribly disappointed" that "some firm commitments" were not kept in the voting.

Today, Mr. Rogers said the loss of U.S. support came from a larger number of abstentions than were expected and from a last-minute change of mind by a few delegates.

In Congress, Sen. Mansfield said he "felt for a long time that we were contributing too much to the United Nations." He added that if he supported a cut in financing, it would be on that basis and not in reprisal for the ousting of Taiwan.

Sen. Scott said: "Our contributions to the United Nations are a way out of line to other countries and always have been... 'We don't have 35 to 40 percent of the world's wealth, and I don't know why we should pay 30 to 40 percent of the world's costs for international organizations.'"

Mr. Bush will testify next week before a House foreign affairs subcommittee, according to its chairman, Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn.

Rep. Fraser said the appearance would allow House members "to discuss this new situation in the United Nations." Threats to reduce the U.S. contribution are financial blackmail, Rep. Fraser said, adding that a cutback "would be not only hypocritical but entirely inconsistent with this country's long-standing position as a world leader."

# Thant Appeals For UN Unity After the Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant issued an extraordinary appeal today for unity in the United Nations after it voted to seat mainland China and expel Nationalist China.

"I solemnly appeal to all member states to leave no room for bitterness but on the contrary to abide by the decision of the General Assembly and endorse the tremendous step forward which has been taken last night," Mr. Thant said in a statement.

He also said that the decision to seat China, and President Nixon's planned trip to Peking were signs of "the considerable improvement in the international situation."

# UN Passes Albanian Motion To Seat China, Expel Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

3:30 p.m., the assembly had a standing-room-only crowd in all sections—diplomatic, press and public. After the Albanian victory on the important question resolution, there were cheering, stamping, whistling, kissing among delegates and rhythmic clapping of the hand traditions in the Soviet Union and the Arab world. Feeling ran high in the parliamentary maneuvering that followed the important question vote. Mr. Bush sought to delete the expulsion clause from the Albanian resolution and was ruled out of order by the assembly president, Foreign Minister Adam Malik of Indonesia. Mr. Bush then moved for separate consideration of the clauses of the Albanian resolution, which could have had the same effect, and was defeated.

Baroody Insists on Vote

Ambassador Jamil Baroody of Saudi Arabia then insisted on a vote on amendments he had previously submitted to the Albanian resolution. The amendments would have turned it into something like a dual-representation resolution.

Mr. Baroody's first two amendments were defeated by lopsided votes of 60 to 2, with 66 abstentions, and he withdrew the rest from voting.

Earlier in the evening, the United States lost a battle and won one. Mr. Baroody moved to postpone all voting until today to put his resolution on the agenda at the head of the line. U.S. delegates insisted later that they had not known of Mr. Baroody's move in advance, but three of the U.S. co-sponsors supported his motion and three of the Albanian co-sponsors opposed it. The U.S. side lost, 56 to 33 with 19 abstentions.

The United States won on the vote to give its important question resolution priority as a procedural measure that would affect the timing of the Albanian substantive resolution. The Albanian side opposed the motion but the United States won, 61 to 58 with 15 abstentions.

Ten countries appeared to play a key role in the U.S. defeat on the important question resolution. They switched their votes from "yes" (pro-United States) to "abstain" or "no." The 10 were Belgium, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago.

Of the countries that switched to the Albanian side on the substantive resolution, Ghana, Ireland, Israel and Portugal attracted the most attention. Some co-sponsors of the U.S. resolution abstained instead of voting "no," including Fiji and Mauritius.

Oman and the Maldives Islands were absent in addition to Nationalist China.

In the afternoon's debate before the voting, Albanian Ambassador Reis Malie, Chinese Communist Ambassador Liu Chieh and Mr. Bush each repeated the arguments they had voiced many times before.

Mr. Bush said the expulsion of Taiwan was the "only question in the debate, it is the only question in the resolutions we are about to vote on," since the United States was officially committed to seating Peking.

Mr. Malie repeated assertions by Albania and by the Peking Foreign Ministry that mainland China would never participate in UN bodies while the question of Taiwan's membership remained open in any form.

Mr. Liu concentrated his argument against the expulsion of his delegation.

Many other speakers outlined their countries' positions and Saudi Arabia and Tunisia introduced resolutions that appeared to be intended as compromises between the Albanian and U.S. resolutions.

Many delegates suggested in the corridors that their minds had been on events outside the UN, such as presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's prolonged stay in Peking. Several delegates expressed the view before the vote that Mr. Kissinger's trip-to-prepare for President Nixon's visit—hurt the U.S. effort by showing American concern for its own relations with Peking even while basing to keep Taiwan in the UN.

Text of Winning Motion

The text of the Albanian resolution follows:

The General Assembly, Recalling the principles of the charter of the United Nations, Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore to the People's Republic of China its lawful rights of representation and to recognize its representatives as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel from the place which they occupy at the UN and in all the organs affiliated to it.

Text of Losing Motion

The text of the U.S. resolution follows:

The General Assembly, Recalling the principles of the charter of the United Nations, Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

# Red China Belgium Pact on 1

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Belgium and China have agreed to establish relations, a Belgian spokesman said today.

The agreement was signed yesterday, he said.

The two countries' ambassadors within the spokesmen edged.

In a joint communique, the two countries said that it was "mutual respect of and territorial integrity in each other's affairs; equality of rights."

The Chinese government said that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese People's Republic. The Belgian government of this stated Chinese government.

The Belgian government recognizes the government of the Chinese People's Republic as the only legal government of China, and the communiqué said that Belgium would establish diplomatic relations with the government in Beijing.

Talks about practical steps toward the opening of diplomatic relations in Brussels have been pending. In Taipei, the agreement was announced.

Talks about practical steps toward the opening of diplomatic relations in Brussels have been pending. In Taipei, the agreement was announced.

Mr. van Rossum, Belgian minister in China, as "hostage" taken by the Chinese Communist government, was released in Shanghai, deputy manager of the branch of the R. pour l'Etranger.

# The Vote U.S. Pro UNATO

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—Here is the list of the countries which the UN General Assembly defeated a U.S.-led motion designating the Nationalist Chinese as the "only lawful government of China" requiring a two-thirds vote to pass.

FOR 55: Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Zaire, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

ABSTAIN 15: Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Zaire, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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# WEATHER

City	Temp	Condition
ALGARVE	22	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	23	Sunny
BEIRUT	23	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	11	Very cloudy
BELMONT	11	Partly cloudy
BROOKLYN	12	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	27	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	Cloudy
CHONGMING	14	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	Cloudy
HAVANA	12	Very cloudy
HOUSTON	16	Overcast
INDIANAPOLIS	11	Very cloudy
JAKARTA	14	Partly cloudy
LEISVICK	2	Very cloudy
LIAN	18	Partly cloudy
LONDON	12	Very cloudy
MADRID	17	Cloudy
MILAN	17	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	Cloudy
MOSCOW	6	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	9	Overcast
NEW YORK	16	Partly cloudy
OSLO	22	Partly cloudy
PARIS	14	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	9	Very cloudy
ROME	15	Very cloudy
SOFIA	18	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	Cloudy
TAIPEI	24	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	Very cloudy
VENICE	12	Overcast
VIENNA	11	Very cloudy
WARSAW	9	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	Cloudy
WURIC	10	Overcast

# FAUCHON

Irish Distillers Limited (Dublin) have the pleasure of treating all the connoisseurs of whiskey for a free sampling of IRISH WHISKEY from the 26th to the 30th October.



**U.S. Strategy**  
**Albania, Egypt Back**  
**China**  
**Preparations**  
**Visit by Nixon**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—White House adviser Henry Kissinger returned today from a trip to the Middle East that he said was the most important since his appointment as President's chief negotiator for the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Kissinger will give the President a full report over breakfast tomorrow. He is expected to return to the White House tomorrow.

Kissinger arrived at 10:10 p.m. on the Boeing 707, after a stop at Anchorage, Alaska, on his way to the Middle East.

After the plane came to a stop at Andrews Air Force Base here, Mr. Kissinger was quickly taken to the White House by helicopter. He was met by reporters and photographers at the air base but shook his head when asked to make a statement.

Good Progress

Today the White House press secretary said that Kissinger's six days in the Middle East were "a good progress."

National spokesman Ron Ziegler said that as far as he knew there were no hitches during Kissinger's visit to Peking. The only reason it lasted longer than expected was in complete details of the trip, due to take a few days more next May.

Ziegler said he did not know whether President Nixon would announce the precise dates of his visit.

Observers at the White House believe, however, that the President is likely to announce the dates in late November or December.

Ziegler said the length of Kissinger's stay in Peking was a matter of timing to do with the vote on the admission to the United Nations.

**York Bar**  
**Help Convicts**  
**Attica Suits**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—New York City and state officials have appointed lawyers to assist the prisoners of the Attica Correctional Institution who wish to press charges against the state.

Members of the commission on the Attica riot, headed by Judge J. Robert Fuchsberg, president of the American Bar Association, who "unprecedented" union for bar associations' offer to request for assistance from the state.

The commission, which would require legal representation for the 200 Attica prisoners, is expected to report to the state bar associations' offer to request for assistance from the state.

Legal Aid Society

The commission, which would require legal representation for the 200 Attica prisoners, is expected to report to the state bar associations' offer to request for assistance from the state.

**Decries**  
**Position**  
**EC Entry**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—George Brown today told a House of Lords debate that he regretted that the opposition party has decided to support the entry into the European Community.

Mr. Brown said that the Conservative government's support for the entry into the European Community was a mistake.

He said that the Conservative government's support for the entry into the European Community was a mistake.

**regret in Amsterdam**

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26 (AP)—The British office of the House of Commons today said that the Conservative government's support for the entry into the European Community was a mistake.

He said that the Conservative government's support for the entry into the European Community was a mistake.

**DETROIT**  
**Police Office**  
**Blasted by Dynamite**

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A dynamite blast destroyed a Detroit Police Office today, killing one person and wounding several others.

The explosion occurred at the intersection of Michigan and Grand streets.

The police chief said that the blast was the result of a bomb placed in a car.

The car was parked in front of the police office.

The police chief said that the blast was the result of a bomb placed in a car.



**COMRADES**—Soviet party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev (left profile), secretary general of French Communist party; Georges Seguy (behind Brezhnev), secretary general of CGT, France's largest labor union; and Jacques Ducloux (right, with glasses) veteran member of the French politburo.

**Rare Insight Into Brezhnev's Private Life**

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, uses devious means to curb his smoking, works hard all day, does a lot of work at home and enjoys driving cars and hunting for relaxation.

This portrait was sketched by the party chief himself in an interview with the French Communist daily L'Humanité.

Such revealing personal details of Brezhnev's life are rarely seen in the Soviet press. His interview with French journalist Pierre Durand was conducted in Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev said that his work did not allow him to see much of his family, including a son and a daughter. The son, Yuri, who now heads a state commercial organization, has just returned to Moscow from Paris where he signed some steel contracts. The daughter, Galina, is 45 minutes for example. "With this system, I managed to smoke only 17 cigarettes yesterday," he said.

In his younger days, the Soviet leader was a keen sportsman and is a qualified parachutist. He also liked cycling, cross-country skiing and skating. But hunting is his favorite sport.

When he can take time off from his official duties, he likes to go hunting in swamps and forests 90 miles from Moscow. There he shoots wild boar, deer, pheasants and wild duck. One day he shot six wild boar.

Mr. Brezhnev also said that he loves driving. "When I am driving, I relax," he said. "When I am at the wheel, I have the impression that nothing can happen."

Mr. Brezhnev said that in his work there were "big and small things, joyful and sad things. All this comes right up to our level." Solutions must be found to all problems, he said.

**Brezhnev, Pompidou Extend Talks on European Security**

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Leonid Brezhnev and Georges Pompidou, French Prime Minister, today extended their talks on European security.

The two leaders met for a second day at the Elysee Palace in Paris.

Mr. Brezhnev said that the talks were going well and that the two sides were making progress.

He said that the talks were going well and that the two sides were making progress.

**Turkey's Government Quits; Was Supported by Military**

ANKARA, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Turkey's six-month-old military-backed government, headed by Premier Nihat Erim, resigned tonight.

The government announced its resignation after a top-level meeting lasting almost four hours at the Ankara Presidential Palace, with President Cevdet Sunay presiding.

In addition to Mr. Erim and leading cabinet ministers, Gen. Memduh Tugan, the chief of the general staff, and former Premier Suleyman Demirel, the man Mr. Erim replaced, took part in the meeting, officials said.

The announcement was made by Justice Minister Ismail Arar. Mr. Erim, a former law professor, had said earlier it would be impossible to continue in office unless major political parties backed his policies.

The crisis began earlier this month when Mr. Demirel's Justice party withdrew its support from Mr. Erim's government and ordered its five cabinet ministers to resign. Three did. The other two quit the party instead.

Under Turkey's constitution, Mr. Erim would stay on as caretaker premier until he either forms a new cabinet or President Sunay names another premier-designate to try.

Mr. Erim had said he gave a memorandum to the country's three major parties listing his conditions for staying on as premier. Political sources said tonight's outcome indicated Mr. Demirel, forced out by the army last March amid increasing riot-

**Next U.S. Envoy To Brussels May Be Strausz-Hupe**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP)—Robert Strausz-Hupe, Ambassador to Ceylon, is being considered to succeed John B. D. Eisenhower, son of the late President, to be ambassador to Belgium, it was reported today.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe, 68, former director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as ambassador to Ceylon after his nomination to be ambassador to Morocco was blocked in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

President Nixon nominated him to be ambassador to Morocco in 1969. Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D. Ark., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called him "the very epitome of hard-line, no-compromise" policy against Communism and said he should not be sent to Morocco, because it is a key Arab country wooed by East and West.

The President finally withdrew the nomination under an agreement worked out with Sen. Fulbright and nominated him instead as ambassador to Ceylon.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe has served there since early 1970.

**Kosygin Ends Canada Tour, Flies to Cuba**

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin ended his eight-day visit to Canada today by issuing a joint Soviet-Canadian communiqué pledging to seek a ban on underground nuclear tests such as the planned U.S. blast at Amchitka, Alaska.

Mr. Kosygin flew to Havana, en route home to Moscow this morning. His plane took him over the United States.

In a joint communiqué, both Canada and the Soviet Union also expressed continued anxiety over the Indochina situation.

Although the statement did not mention directly the planned U.S. test at Amchitka, it was believed the reference to underground tests may have been included at Canada's insistence. Canada has voiced strong opposition to the Amchitka blast.

"We are very pleased with our visit to Canada," Mr. Kosygin told 500 Canadian manufacturers during a dinner in his honor in Toronto last night.

As the 67-year-old Soviet leader spoke, however, an elderly man and a woman companion unfurled a red banner with a yellow hammer and sickle and shouted "Svoboda! Svoboda! Svoboda!"—the Russian word for freedom.

Another Demonstration

Mr. Kosygin stopped for a moment and asked his interpreter what was happening. The interpreter explained that this was yet another demonstration. When the couple was hustled out of the Great Hall of the Ontario Science Center, Mr. Kosygin resumed his address.

Outside the building, an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 demonstrators representing various anti-Soviet and religious groups marched in protest.

In an interview in the Toronto Globe and Mail Mr. Kosygin said:

"I certainly had a great desire just to rove in the streets and visit a Canadian home, but time is so restricted," Mr. Kosygin said.

"I certainly had a good working load on this trip. It was only because of that, that I didn't get into a little piece of your way of life. But I would like to have done that, very much indeed," Mr. Kosygin was reported as saying.

**Death No. 101 in '71**

BELFAST, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Gunmen ambushed a British Army mobile patrol in the Catholic Falls Road area today and wounded two soldiers, one of them seriously, an army spokesman said.

The death toll in Northern Ireland violence this year rose to 101 when a passerby found the mangled and bloodflecked body of a man in an alley of Belfast's Catholic East End.

Police said the man, Robert George McFarland, 26, was "a victim of foul play." They said Mr. McFarland, a Protestant, was convicted last year of possessing inflammable liquid in an apparent attempt to set fire to a Belfast Catholic church.

Tonight, a bomb smashed a police station at Larne, near Belfast, and first reports said 13 people—six police officers and seven civilians—were injured.

In Belfast and the border town of Newry, troops fired volleys of rubber bullets and tear gas at mobs of rock-throwing youths who rioted after the funerals of two sisters in Belfast and three alleged robbers in Newry.

Clash on Border

A border clash developed around the village of Glady, near Strabane, where army demolition teams, jeered by villagers, kept up the British campaign of blowing up minor roads into the Irish Republic to prevent their use by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The snipers opened fire with rifles and machine guns after army engineers bulldozed a culvert leading to a border bridge. An alternative and predominant Catholic parliament calling itself the Assembly of the Northern Irish People opened outside Londonderry today with 60 members of local governments and opposition members of the Belfast parliament attending.

**Laird Pushes NATO Allies On Defenses**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today warned European members of NATO against reducing armed strength because of the possibility of East-West troop cuts.

Mr. Laird's warning came during the first day of a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group here.

The defense secretary especially warned his European colleagues about increases in Soviet naval strength in a report on the East-West military balance.

Mr. Laird was continuing a U.S. campaign to impress on its allies within the Atlantic alliance the importance of improving military strength to maintain the strategic balance in Europe.

Mr. Laird and defense ministers from Britain, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Greece discussed studies of the balance of strategic nuclear forces in Europe.

The American report said that Soviet naval strategic nuclear power was progressing faster than expected and could reach parity with the West in 1973, rather than in 1974, as had been expected.

No details of the reports were revealed. The ministers will continue their talks tomorrow.

**Queen Juliana Honors War Dead At Bonn Memorial**

BONN, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands laid a wreath to a memorial of victims of war and tyranny on the first day of a four-day state visit to West Germany.

This is the first such visit to this country by a member of the Dutch royal family.

At the brief ceremony in Bonn's Hofgarten Park this afternoon, they laid a large wreath of white carnations at the memorial—a simple black slab of metal. On Thursday, the royal couple will lay a wreath at a memorial in Hamburg for Dutch victims of Nazi concentration camps.

After the ceremony today, watched by a small crowd who applauded the gesture, the queen and Prince Bernhard entered Bonn's Rathaus (city hall) to sign the golden book—a tradition reserved for honored guests.

The square outside was crowded, and many spectators waved little Dutch flags. A solitary protesting placard carried by a man called for the release of German "prisoners of war" held in Holland—believed to be a reference to Nazi war criminals in prison there.

Queen Juliana's visit is in return for a visit to Holland by West Germany's President Gustav Heinemann in 1969.

**Heath Scorns Kennedy View As 'Ignorant'**

LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today dismissed as "an ignorant outburst" Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's call for immediate withdrawal of all British troops from Northern Ireland.

British reaction to the speech by the Massachusetts Democrat last week has been overwhelmingly negative. But until today the highest levels of the government had deliberately refrained from comment.

In the House of Commons today, a Labor member, questioning the prime minister, referred critically in passing to the Kennedy speech, Mr. Heath said:

"It is regrettable that the senator should have given vent to such an ignorant outburst."

**A Vast Redevelopment Plan Proposed for Thames Bank**

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A grandiose scheme to revitalize a decaying section of the Thames riverbank was unveiled for Londoners today.

A seedy stretch of crumbling wharves between Tower Bridge and London Bridge, south of the river, will be replaced with stores, hotels, restaurants, pubs, tourist attractions, offices and apartments if the plans go through.

The designers call the development "a city within a city"—the "London of tomorrow." They estimate the leisure-living-business complex will have an employment potential of 20,000 people and will cost at least £300 million.

Dickensian Alleysways

The land—40 acres of Dickensian alleysways and cavernous blank-faced Victorian warehouses idle since trade moved down river in 1969—is already being blitzed by demolition teams.

Redevelopment is planned in stages, with cash coming from big financial institutions such as insurance companies and pension funds. Plans are being studied by the Southwark local legislature and must yet be approved by the Greater London Council and government ministries.

The developers said the project would be largely traffic-free and would be the biggest London redevelopment since the Great Fire of London 300 years ago.

If the go-ahead is given, the entire project could be completed within eight years, the developers say.

The plans provide for 630 luxury apartments in blocks of up to 13 floors, most near Tower Bridge, with expansive river views. They will be stepped back from the riverbank and interspersed with gardens to avoid any "canyon wall" effect.

A hotel with 700 rooms is envisaged alongside Tower Bridge, over the river from the ancient Tower of London.

An additional proposal is for 500,000 square feet of Victorian warehousing to be converted into a hotel with 400 beds plus banqueting rooms, shopping arcades and a riverside tavern.

The preliminary plan has provision for a continuous public walkway, sometimes narrow, snaking between buildings to give glimpses of the river, sometimes opening out into gardens or piazzas.

The office blocks total more than two million square feet in floor area, rising up to 35 floors.

There are plans for a sports center, arts center, movie theater and underground "feeder" roads to protect residents against noise and fumes.

**Papal Teachings Too Hard to Read, Synod Panel Says**

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A group of Roman Catholic bishops said today that Pope Paul's encyclicals and other teaching documents are so obscurely worded that many Catholics cannot understand them.

They asked that documents issued by the Pope and other church leaders be written in clear and concise language. They also suggested that the Vatican enlist the aid of writers and broadcasters to help in making documents clearer.

The suggestions were offered today in one of 12 committees deliberating on world justice, the second and last major theme of the current session of the Synod of Bishops.

**IRA Girl—Maria McGuire, 23, who was sought by Interpol in Western Europe after planeload of arms was seized in Amsterdam 10 days ago, pictured Monday on her return to Dublin. It was reported that she and David O'Connell, 33, placed arms order with the Czechs on behalf of IRA Provisionals.**



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**Ex-Astronaut Schirra Unhurt in Air Crash**

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 26 (Reuters)—Former astronaut Walter Schirra, his family and a business associate escaped injury when their twin-engine Cessna crashed on takeoff yesterday at Creede, about 250 miles southwest of Denver.

Aboard the plane were Mr. Schirra, his wife Josephine, their 14-year-old daughter Suzanne, and the pilot, Frank Compton, a Denver businessman. They were returning from a hunting trip.

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 (Rue de Valenciennes, PARIS)



## One Debate Ends

Abruptly and definitively, the long debate over the entry of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations has ended. And as is so often the case, the vote that climaxed the debate and declared the Peking government the sovereign representative of all China has opened the doors to many other debates.

The attempt by the United States to have both Chinas seated failed, and the failure will have its own wordy repercussions. That the United States has lost leverage in the UN in the world at large is obvious enough, and any attempt by the senators of Mr. Buckley's cast to reassert authority by withholding funds from the world organization could only compound the loss. The American plan had the merit of good sense, but it was too complex to install into the UN structure at this late date; a majority preferred the simpler method of taking Peking's objections to such a plan at face value and plumping for a new constituency of 600 million at the expense of Taiwan's 14 million.

Doubtless there are many in a large number of chancelleries who have not forgotten the methods whereby Mao came to power, or his intervention in the Korean war, his subjugation of Tibet, his border frictions with India and the Soviet Union. They may gag a bit at the sanctimonious phrasing of the Albanian resolution, but most of them had long since made their choice between the Chinas, especially after the introduction of ping-pong diplomacy had decided the United States was not all that committed to any clear-cut stand in Asia. And there were the

others—like the Albanians, the Algerians, the Tanzanians—who prefer mainland China among the powers and enjoyed voting against the United States on general principles.

But such astrophysics of a historic event can only be the prelude to more meaningful debates. The issue of what is to be done with divided nations remains; Taiwan has joined the Germans, the Koreans, the Vietnamese in a limbo which may be less spectacular in terms of population than the limbo occupied so long by the People's Republic of China but is still a problem for an organization assertedly global in scope.

And then, of course, there are the debates which will take place when Communist China assumes its role in the Assembly, and its veto rights in the Security Council. What part will Peking play—openly—in the Middle East? What part in the looming war between India and Pakistan? What in Africa, which supplied about as many votes against the Albanian resolution as the Americas?

The implications of the change are vast in the UN, vast in the alignment of forces outside the UN. One can regret that this change was accomplished at the expense of Taiwan (and Americans can regret the damage to their country's prestige). But the change was overdue; the realities of world power and influence were obscured by technical considerations within the UN. Now these have been largely removed, and the world can look at itself more honestly, and discuss itself more frankly. Man may not altogether like what he sees, or what he hears. But at least some artificial barriers to wiser action have been cleared away.

## Laird vs. Nixon

Secretary Laird's alarmist reports on the Soviet missile buildup at sea and on land contrast curiously with President Nixon's optimism about stabilization of the nuclear arms race.

In announcing his plan for the visit to Moscow by an American President, Mr. Nixon said the other day that the projected Soviet-American summit meeting reflected a conclusion by "both of us" that "neither major power can get a decisive advantage over the other... which might enable it to engage in international blackmail."

Mr. Laird, however, in announcing that the Soviet Union would match America's 41 Polaris submarines by 1973, said: "I believe we would be placed at a very great political disadvantage if the Soviet Union were able to [confront] the United States with a vastly superior Polaris-type fleet off all our coasts and outdistance us by a large number of missiles."

What are the facts? The facts are that 100 American nuclear warheads delivered on target can inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union. Beyond 400 delivered warheads, which would knock Russia out of the 20th century—inflicting 100 million Soviet fatalities and destroying three-fourths of Soviet industry—no useful increment of damage can be obtained by an increase in the numbers of attacking hydrogen bombs. The United States now has more than 5,000 separately targetable strategic warheads and is racing toward a force of more than 8,000 such hydrogen warheads. The chosen instrument of American nuclear escalation is the MIRV multiple warhead, already installed in the first four of 31 projected Poseidon submarines, and in 150 or more Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

MIRV was designed to penetrate a heavy Soviet antiballistic missile system. No such system is being built. The Soviet Union has offered to freeze its small, obsolete Moscow ABM system at approximately present levels as part of the pending first-stage strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreement. An ABM agreement is virtually certain by early next year, before Mr. Nixon's Moscow trip, limiting ABMs to very low levels. The tremendous expansion of American offensive delivery vehicles now underway will be overkill then and, in fact, has been nothing but overkill for a long time. The four American Poseidon submarines already operational can

fire many more warheads than the 25 Polaris-type submarines the Soviet Union now has at sea.

The Soviet Union is equally guilty of building overkill. Its chosen instrument is the force of huge SS-9 ICBMs, expansion of which might one day threaten the American Minuteman force. The rate of expansion of this force has dropped from 55 a year to about 40 a year. But some 30 "big holes" have been started since January—not 90, as some reports suggest. Two-thirds of the "new holes" are for much smaller missiles, indicating that further expansion is taking the form of an improved silo or missile or both.

The Soviet Union has indicated a willingness to freeze further expansion of this and other land-based missiles in a first-stage SALT agreement. But it wants to hold out for a second-stage agreement, a freeze on ballistic missile submarines, which the United States insists must be incorporated in the agreement now under discussion.

The American proposal would freeze the Soviet Union into a position of numerical inferiority in warheads, pending Soviet MIRV development, which evidently is lagging. The Soviet Union evidently wants to be free to press ahead with submarine deployment, in addition, as a "bargaining chip" in the second-stage negotiation, just as the United States is pressing ahead with Safeguard and MIRV now.

Nixon sees that none of this is of major significance in the strategic balance. A few extra missiles or submarines on one side or the other can make no difference when both already have many thousands more warheads than they need to deter attack. But Mr. Laird insists that the United States, which has enjoyed vast nuclear superiority for a quarter-century, will not permit the Soviet Union to exceed parity, meaningless as that would be.

Politically, Mr. Laird may be right—and Moscow would do well to pay heed to the consequences of pressing forward with futile and expensive further deployment of nuclear missiles at a time when a SALT agreement is within reach. But Mr. Laird could make a major contribution himself by curbing America's chosen instruments of missile expansion, MIRV and Safeguard, as the Senate long has urged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Waiting for War

There will probably be no Indo-Pakistani war for three weeks—the three weeks of Mrs. Gandhi's world tour. What happens thereafter—decisions that could take hundreds of thousands of lives—rests on that tour and on the concessions India's prime minister wins. Nine million mouths to feed—today, next year, and as far as the political eye can see—is too gross a burden. Nine million hungry mouths, in the end, must mean war. If Pakistan wants peace, and the world

wants peace, then those refugees must go home. Diplomacy has thus far brought a few sharp words from British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a small observation from the UN, a struggling relief effort, and no block on American arms to Yahya. Still Washington sends guns. There is room for concession here. The very least Mrs. Gandhi needs is a temporary Nixon block on further shipments and a drastically increased UN force.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

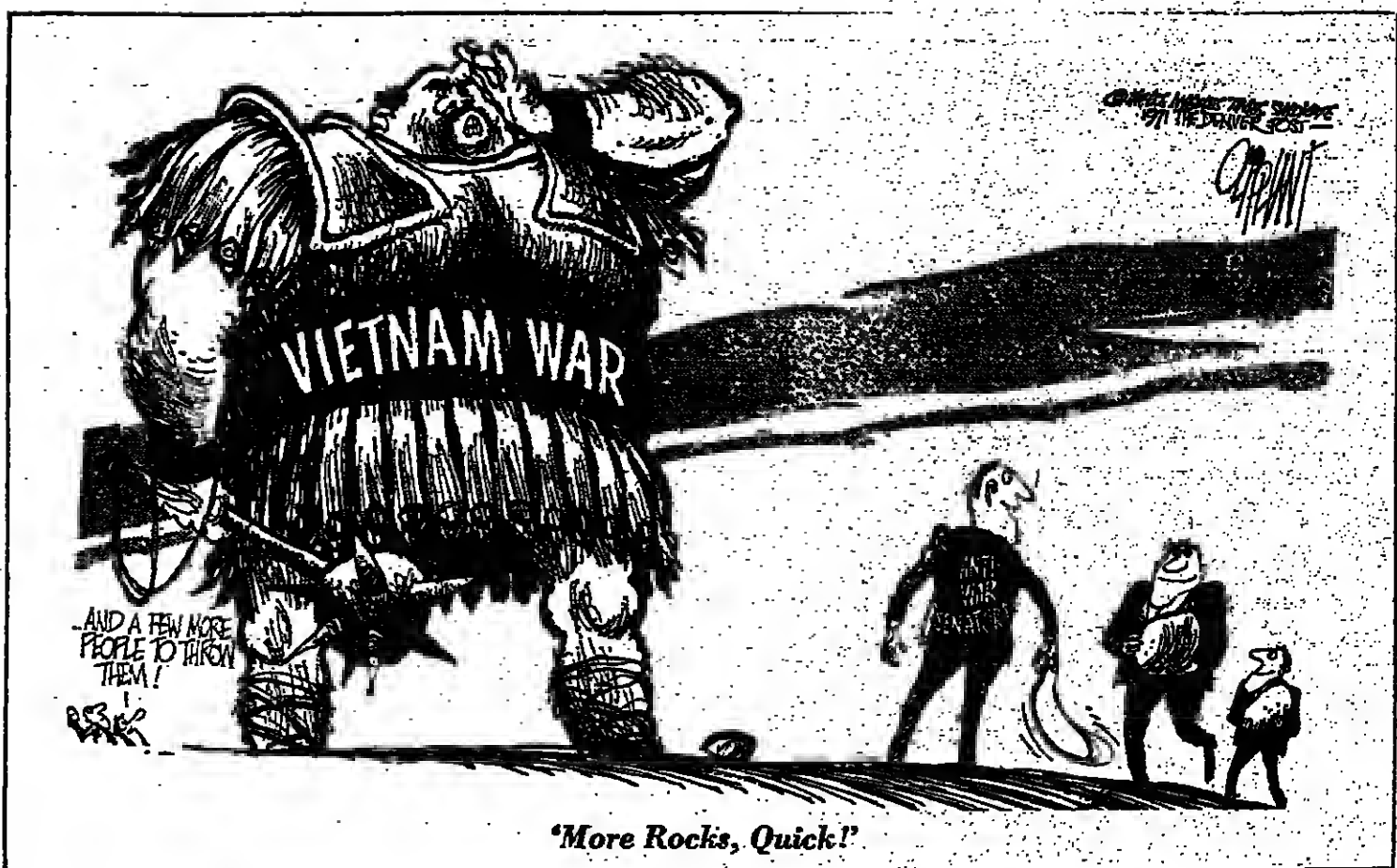
October 27, 1896

PARIS—Queen Amelie of Portugal returned to Paris from Chantilly, where she had passed the night, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Duke de Chartres and the members of her suite. Shortly after her arrival at the Hotel Bristol, Her Majesty paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabelle of Spain, with whom she remained for over an hour, and then went for a drive on the Champs-Elysees and in the Bois.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1921

NEW YORK—The independence of American women is being manifested by the cry being raised against the lengthening of skirts, as decreed from that center of feminine fashion, Paris. Women here have become accustomed to short skirts (the men too) and from all evidence available have absolutely no intention of following the latest European styles, but seem, rather, to be ready to start their own trend.



## The Transatlantic Brink

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Unless the six members of the Common Market, together with Great Britain, join swiftly in a collective action fixing currency parities and negotiating as a single unit with the United States, a trade war may erupt in the Western world.

This is the opinion of Jean Monnet, generally regarded as the "father of Europe." Monnet, who has been pressing steadily toward his goal of unifying the West ever since he worked in the League of Nations Secretariat, warns of trouble in the event of no action—in time.

"I think everyone in Europe and the United States is against a trade war," he says. "But the danger of such a development will only come if the monetary problem endures too long. Personally I am optimistic enough to think it can be settled by the end of this year."

"Europe, including Britain, although it isn't yet a member of the Market, must decide on its own stable monetary parity. After that, acting as a single group, the Common Market countries plus Britain can discuss the issue with the U.S.A."

### Proof of Unity

Monnet stresses that before the European countries approach the United States on negotiating a new basis for financial and economic relationships they must "prove to themselves and also to the world that they form a unit."

"After they have done so the Seven—the Common Market plus Britain—can create an executive organization along the lines mentioned by French President Pompidou, in order to deal with the various currency reserves. Only in this way is it possible to bargain with the United States and to determine how Europe will deal with the dollar problem."

What Monnet means is that if the Seven "Europeans" don't deal with the present fiscal crisis as a single unit, they face the possibility of splitting into national segments and entering into damaging national commercial competitions—or a trade war—as implied in the recent action of Denmark. Denmark imposed an import surtax similar to that of the U.S.A., Monnet points out.

### Surtax Questioned

"The situation that produced the present crisis has been dormant for years—and it was a good thing that Nixon took action. But

the action he took—above all the 10 percent surtax on imports—could open the door to other capitals doing the same thing, as we have just seen in Copenhagen. It would be very bad if such a trend were to continue."

He warns: "Some people believe Washington would prefer to deal separately with the European countries, as for example West Germany. The Seven must work in unison. We need an agreement on this as soon as possible between Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt. The Nixon action was necessary but it opened the door to discrimination unless the proper actions are taken."

"The process started by Nixon in August is part of a great international change. The world

is getting a new face. But whether the measures now being applied on currency will lead to something better or worse is something we do not yet know."

"A monetary agreement is imperative and, to achieve this, it is necessary to have an accord between Paris and Bonn before the end of 1971. A trade war will not happen if action on parity is taken quickly and followed up by discussions with the United States. While the latter are taking place, Europe can set up its own controlling body as foreseen by Pompidou. But there is no time to waste."

The way Monnet expresses his opinion is mild. But his calm manner doesn't obscure the apprehension felt here that, unless

there is speedy, united action to get accord on one basic program for Western Europe which would then negotiate a new relationship with the U.S.A., a disastrous trade war could break out.

Were that to happen, the entire concept of Western unity as expressed by NATO would be threatened. Neither Americans nor Europeans are dramatically interested in fiscal or commercial problems.

Nevertheless they will be forced to realize during the next few months that if they cannot get together and arrange a new transatlantic business relationship, their mutual political and defense relationships could fall apart. The subject is dreary but vital, and the time is short.

## The Problem That Won't Go Away

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON—As with any difficult problem, the British people as a whole wish that somehow the dilemma of Northern Ireland would go away. They would be delighted if there were some way of washing their hands of the whole thing.

But the wildly contradictory and mutually inconsistent answers they give to opinion-poll questions prove that they have no clear views at all on what ought to be done and that in plain fact, have not given any real consideration to what is surely Britain's most pressing and dangerous internal problem.

Indeed, as late as last June, public-opinion surveys showed that Northern Ireland was scarcely mentioned as a major problem facing Britain. As late as last month, only 13 percent of the respondents to a National Opinion Poll survey thought it the most important one.

A recent Gallup poll shows 49 percent of the population approving of internment as against only 25 percent who disagree, yet an NPS survey of about the same date shows the logically irreconcilable fact that 80 percent of the people think the British Army peace-keeping force should be withdrawn. One poll shows only 32 percent favoring Ulster's unification with Eire and 42 percent in favor of its remaining an integral

part of the United Kingdom, while another poll shows 41 percent would encourage Ulster to join Eire and only 29 percent oppose the idea.

What this batch of inconclusive means, obviously, is that the British electorate simply hasn't thought about the issue hard enough to come to any firm conclusions. The sporadic, momentary improvisations on hearing the questions.

The explanation for what looks almost like indifference is that the problem of Ulster, for all the front-page news of nightly bombings and two or three deaths a week, has not really affected the day-to-day affairs of the British people. To describe it, as Senators Ribicoff and Kennedy did this week, as Britain's Vietnam is to demonstrate how profound is the transatlantic information-gap.

The analogy with Vietnam may be true for the future; it is certainly not true for the present. The parallels are simply not there.

Ulster is expensive but still not a disproportionate drain on the British Exchequer; British soldiers' deaths total around 30, not 30,000. And certainly no important part of all the current Northern Ireland crisis has not spread a poisonous fog of dissent, recrimination, and reciprocal hatred

and hostility amid generations, racial groups and the various social segments of the population. Vietnam crowded everything it touched; the problem of Northern Ireland is not in the same category, in impact, extent or virulence.

What is more to the point than the as-yet-uncongealed attitude of the rank-and-file Briton toward Ulster is the almost unanimous feeling of serious British observers that however much room there is for argument on Ulster's future and the solution to the problem, the immediate withdrawal of British troops—as called for by Sen. Edward Kennedy—would be criminal irresponsibility.

In this respect, Kennedy seems to be more Irish than the prime minister of Eire. Neither Jack Lynch nor his government has proposed any such invitation to arms. With one exception, no serious publication in Britain has called for withdrawal.

The exception is the left-wing weekly, the New Statesman, whose editor, Richard Crossman, is at least honest about what would be the consequences. He quoted with approval the remark of an earlier British statesman in another context: "In any negotiation there may come a point where both sides are spouting for a light and the only way to resolve the crisis is to stand aside and let them test their strength."

To which the even further left-leaning member of the Irish Parliament, Conor Cruise O'Brien, has replied in effect that it's easy enough to recommend civil war provided it's in the other fellow's country. No doubt he would have the same view with respect to Kennedy's recommendation.

Pulling British troops out of Ulster today would simply let the two communities there, one million Protestants and half-a-million Catholics, at each other's throats. There is not the slightest evidence to suggest that they would not begin that exercise the minute the troops departed, and return to the conditions of August, 1969, when Protestant mobs moved into the Catholic ghettos.

Hard problems do not have simple solutions and Ulster is one of the hardest that exists anywhere in the world today. To propose, simply because a minority exists and has been oppressed, that it must therefore have all justice on its side and that its will must be done is not a particularly constructive conclusion or a very edifying piece of statesmanship.

## Letters

### JFK Compensated

William Shannon's article "Cutting Down a Legend" (HT, Oct. 20) has to some extent compensated for the recent blind criticism of the late John F. Kennedy. Even former President Johnson divorces himself from responsibility for the Vietnamese fiasco by claiming that he merely pursued Kennedy's South East Asia Policy. Yet in his memoirs Johnson claims "I have not written these chapters to say 'This is how it was,' but to say 'This is how I saw it from my vantage point.'" Which can only mean that he also acted according to his own judgment. I am neither patriotic Irish nor American, but simply one of millions around the world who instinctively recognized John F. Kennedy as a humanitarian and sincerely believed that the motives behind every decision he made were intended to benefit mankind. The sense of trust he instilled in people outside the United States has never before and will probably never again be matched by another American President.

BILL HANNA,  
London.

### Agnew in Athens

Having attended Ambassador Tascas' reception for Vice-President Agnew Monday, I am shocked, astonished and appalled by Peter Gross' dispatch to The New York Times that appeared in the HT on Oct. 13.

The first paragraph states that former Greek politicians boycotted the reception because of the presence of Premier Papadopoulos. It is not until the last para-

graph that the reader discovers that former politicians did indeed attend the party, though they are described as second and third-rate. I personally witnessed the arrival at the reception of Evangelos Averoff, a former foreign minister under Karamanlis and Kanelopoulos, and one of the most distinguished politicians and statesmen Greece has known since the Second World War—a man, incidentally, who is well-known for his anti-regime views. There were several other prominent ex-politicians present, none of them favorable to the government. What has happened to journalism? Have the news-twisters really taken over?

PETER THEODORACOPOULOS,  
Athens.

### 'Water on the Moon'

I find a statement contained in The New York Times editorial "Water on the Moon" (HT, Oct. 20) somehow dubious and misleading.

Should water in abundance be available, you find it "conceivable that there could be lunar agriculture over enclosed areas properly protected."

Let us not be deceived: the moon and its environment, being what it is presents insurmountable obstacles to man's setting there (not to temporary conquest) for reasons quite clear (temperature's amplitude, weightlessness, lack of oxygen and so on), each of them erecting a formidable barrier to life as we are conceiving it and as our body is built to function. Are we to surmise that science will be able to change our vital organs (lungs, heart, blood) to withstand such a

tremendous environmental change? To what purpose—to create monsters like those seen in science-fiction movies?

Now what is the purpose for a "lunar agriculture"? Will it create a corn better than Iowa's or a wheat harder than the Canadian, or grapes sweeter and tastier than those in Champagne? And at what cost? So much land on earth is still uncultivated, who needs an unyielding moon soil?

HENRI LANDAU,  
Nice.

### The Smith Regime

Your editorial of Oct. 11 spoke the minds of decent men the world over when it clearly predicted that the Smith rebel regime in Rhodesia would be strengthened, at a time when exploratory talks are taking place between it and Britain, by the U.S. Senate's unprecedented action over the purchase of chrome from that white-ruled land.

I am grateful that you published the truth by spotlighting the dangers inherent in that U.S. Senate action and its wider consequences. Bravo for your courage. All hope is not lost.

Alex CHIMBA,  
Glessen, West Germany.

### Purifying France

I was amused to read about the "esthetic problem" of the appearance of the air cleaners recently installed in Paris to combat pollution. Perhaps if one could be installed next to every sidewalk urinal...

JOHN J. FENDRAY,  
Massy, France.

## Slow Bo Arrives East Riv

By Max Fran

WASHINGTON—With at the United Nations day evening, China is and finally from the first imposed on it by the States a generation periodically preferred Communist government Washington was asleep at the symbols its rear-guard effort to wan in the world or only heightened the Peking's entry onto stage and deepened resentments in countries here.

President Nixon will show some sympathy resentments. He concedes and journey far more significant actions of the UN and ly hoped that his gest with a more gentle, the Nationalist Chinese.

But there was obvious up desire among many to make flat and on this final reversal of policy. This will come President's task in defining new China policy and those are bound to be the Washington's role in the world organization.

### Shifts to East

There is universal here, however, that the consequences inside body, Monday's voting out by the National further accelerate a w of realignments and the international scene.

Several important already combined to the outcome at the U. President Nixon's shift of American p hostility toward Peking search for accommodation.

China's almost abrupt emergence to the vanguard of the Cultural Revolution which it remained aloofly cut off from the other society.

The slow but grad of American influence non-Communist nations, most of whom are willing to follow the lead or were already in exchange for vital aid and economic

The slow but progressed recognition of a renaissance great power armed with a primitive arsenal and destined power and influence, plants as the United Soviet Union and Japan.

As Washington, Peking, settle into a complicated pattern of maneuver, other seek safety or advance relationships. Indian security in a new in the Soviet Union is example.

Japan, which du painfully went down at the side of the U, will be tempted to ahead in seeking ties to maintain a principal American Western Europe refer with Washington's final procedural gain was clearly an effort new era of independence and commercial at the U.S.

Now that the work has, in effect Peking's legal claims Nixon may actually more time and a b where in which to peacefully negotiate the rival China's re. But the President's both a home and in quarters, that he fe puncture whatever aling the cause of a dependent client-sta just as so-called as large Embassy George P with Peking. The U.S. "commitments," what the costly wa nam was all about a real fear here that from Indochina, at a wiser readjustment, many other friendly doubt the resolve an Washington.

That is why State William F. Ambassador George P gled so hard at th at the known propa making their defeat spectacular. That is expected to show irritation about the why he will pro some effort, at least to shore up morale. But his journey to not in jeopardy th jousting at the UN, protect it above all.

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Obituaries

Yangel Is Dead; Ended Soviet Space Program

YANGEL, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The death of Vladimir Yangel, chief of the Soviet Union's space program for the last five years, was announced yesterday. It was announced by a Soviet official statement, signed by the chief of the space program, describing him as "an outstanding scholar and designer in the field of rocket and space technology."

H. Terry, Director of Cartoons

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—H. Terry, 84, a pioneer in the world of cartoons, whose work for such firms as Farmer Alkalfa, House and Heckle and yesterday, was announced yesterday. He was a pioneer in the world of cartoons, whose work for such firms as Farmer Alkalfa, House and Heckle and yesterday, was announced yesterday.

747 Hijacked With a Pencil, Cuba Paper Says

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—A man who hijacked a U.S. jetliner to Cuba last night, with three sky marshals and an off-duty FBI agent aboard was armed only with a pencil, the official newspaper Granma said today. It gave no other details on the seizure.

Madrid Arrests Art Critic at Picasso Homage

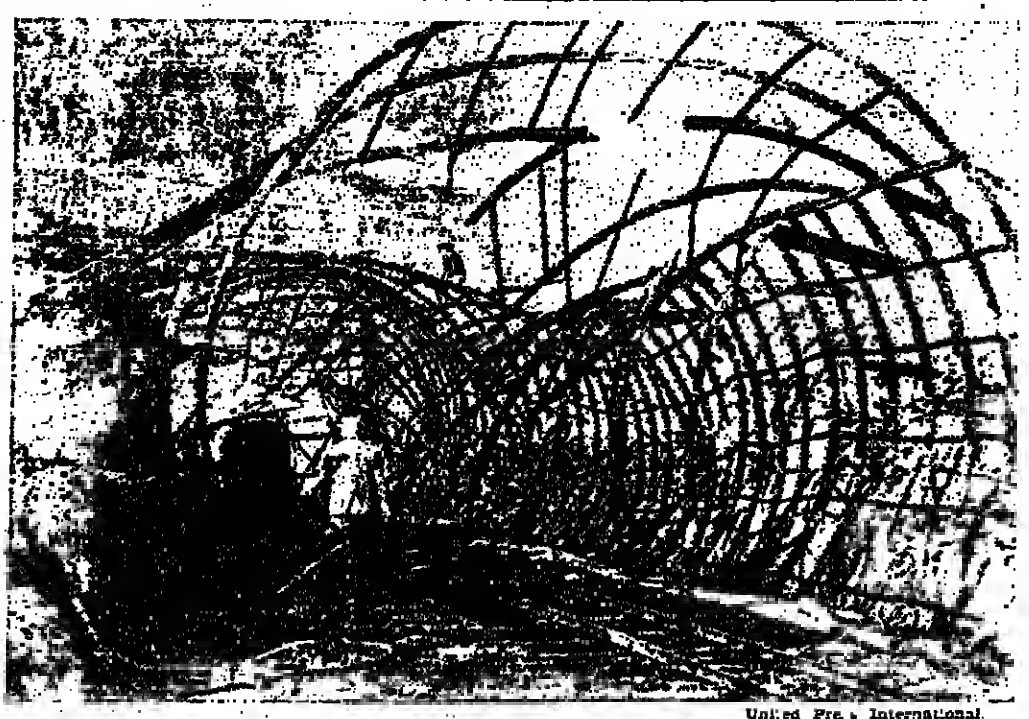
MADRID, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—One of Spain's leading art critics, Jose Maria Moreno Galban, was detained here last night when police broke up an "homage" to Pablo Picasso at Madrid University, informed sources said.

Suspended to Plant Barcelona

Oct. 26 (UPI)—A 6,000 worker for its plant in Barcelona was suspended for protesting against the closure of the meeting which was called to celebrate Picasso's 90th birthday.

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FIRE—A gutted set for Italian director Federico Fellini's latest film, "Roma," being inspected by Cincinnati (cinema city) workmen, after it was set afire by frustrated actor because he was refused a role in the forthcoming picture. Police have arrested Angelo Paragliola, 25, who has confessed to the crime.

Violence Over Schools in City in Michigan

High Court Lets Pontiac Busing Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court let stand today a far-reaching busing plan for schools in Pontiac, Mich., and a finding that officials there intentionally promoted segregation. The plan and the ruling, by U.S. District Judge Damon J. Keith, of Detroit, had been appealed to the court by school officials with the argument that whatever segregation exists in this industrial city 25 miles northwest of Detroit is a result of housing patterns.

Nixon's Phase 2 'Teeth' Seen Stronger After Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The decision of a U.S. district court upholding the constitutionality of the 80-day wage-price freeze and the law upon which it is based will be a "tremendous bulwark" to Phase Two of the President's economic policies, a top government lawyer said.

Other Actions
In other actions today the court:
• Affirmed a ruling by which Virginia was barred from turning a two-year predominantly white college in Petersburg into a four-year college. The district court had held that to make the change would interfere with attempts to achieve racial integration of a once-segregated black college near Petersburg.

Pontiac Case
The justices voted unanimously not to review Judge Keith's decision on Pontiac busing, sustained last May by the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati, without comment on the issues.

Bourguiba Asks Premier to Stay
TUNIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—Premier Hedi Nouria submitted his resignation to ailing president Habib Bourguiba today to take account of changes in the ruling Destourian socialist party.

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Reds Mount Minor Raids Near Saigon Relief Work Pressed In Wake of Typhoon

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Communist forces stepped up small attacks in the corridor north of Saigon yesterday and today, killing 18 government troops and wounding 17. One Communist soldier was reported killed.

25 Airlines Agree On Need to Avoid Price War in 1972

LAUSANNE, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The 25 airlines flying the North Atlantic agreed today on the need to formulate a single fare package to avert a price war next year.

Pakistan Claims It Mops Up 'Indian Troops and Agents'

KARACHI, Oct. 26 (NYT)—The Pakistani Army continued mopping up "Indian troops and agents" in the Kasba area of Comilla District, in East Pakistan today, according to an evening communique, 78 more enemy bodies were found.

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LAUSANNE, Oct. 26 (UPI)—The 25 airlines flying the North Atlantic agreed today on the need to formulate a single fare package to avert a price war next year.

PLAGE VENDÔME RUE DE LA PAIX. MORARITO, MAUBERT, MAUBOUSSIN, VAN CLEEF & ARPELS, WILMART, ROUCHERON. MAPPIN & WEBB, TECLA, MELLERIO, CARTIER, ALFRED DUNHILL, LUCIENNE OFFENTHAL. OPEN SATURDAY. PARKING.

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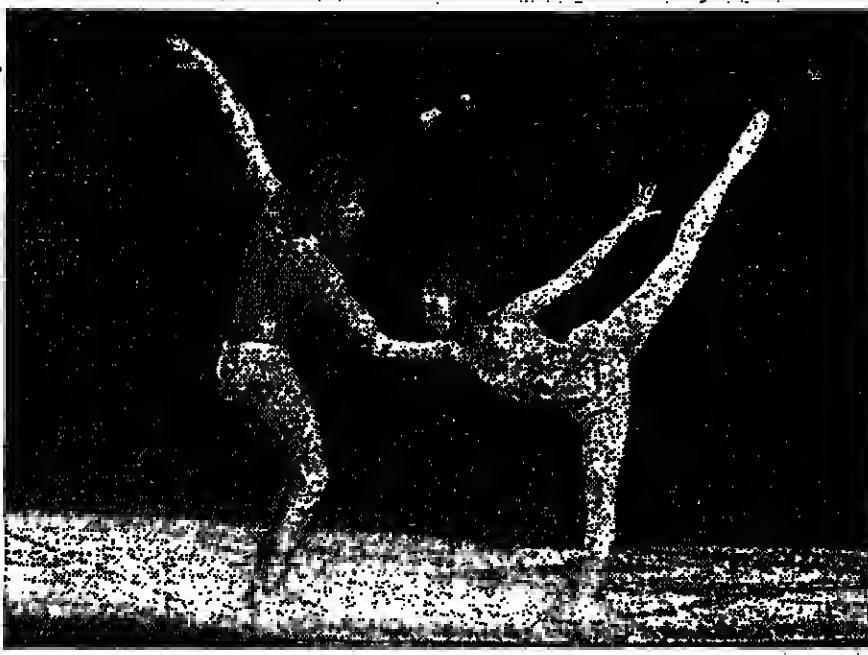


DANCE

Maurice Béjart's 'Nijinsky'

By David Stevens
BRUSSELS (IHT).—With "Nijinsky, Clown of God," which has just had its first performances here, Maurice Béjart is back on home ground with a vast and flamboyant spectacle on a subject universal in its intimacy.

universal love and identification with God in an almost pantheistic sense, too fragile to withstand the shocks of worldly existence and prophetic in the madness that overtook him halfway through his 60-year life.



Jorge Donn and Suzanne Farrell in new Béjart ballet.

The Party Circuit

A Bit of Kitsch, Dash of Régine

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Kitsch, or at least a snobbish suspicion of it, is all you need to be chic these days.

German for, roughly, junk, kitsch is camp but more so, had least gone berserk in decoration; it is a mind-boggling outlier of fringed lampshades, mismatched in the shape of a woman's legs, souvenirs from Mont Saint-Michel or sexy saunas.

The sad has reached fashion, too. Régine, who is always quick on the draw, had a kitsch party last night. Her nightclub was dolled up for the occasion with the two ceiling-high statues at the door wrapped in black drapes, sprinkled with silver stars, and crowned with red, curly wigs.

The music was a mad mélange, with tunes from the Belle Époque such as "Froufrou," alternating with a Russian band belting out "Dark Eyes."

An Apology

Carole Chambert (of Chambert Furs), in a red satin blazer and silver fox looked kitsch enough except for her real diamonds. "I didn't have time to go out and buy junk," she apologized.

There was also a lot of pure theatrical expertise in the scenic layout and lighting—with huge ramps leading from the stage to the outer corridors that permitted an almost unobtrusive movement of a cast of 30 or so dancers.

The 12 performances drew 60,000-plus mainly youthful spectators to the large sports palace, known as the Forest-National, and they were enthusiastic. Yet very few could have been aware of the facts of the life that was presented to them.

The ballet will go to Paris early next year and, if negotiations succeed, to London as well.

Designers Jean-Claude Jajou and his first name spelled out in rhinestones across his black T-shirt. Ron Perri in a blazing red blouson looked like one of his own neon sculptures.

And among all this—Claudette Colbert, with pearl earrings and necklace, a ladylike vision.

Marisa Berenson, David de Rothschild, at Régine's kitsch party.

Bertrand Lafont.

reli, several decades ago. Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherrer quietly settled along past 1 a.m., a people coming in. It's your life to have a tail edge of the dance floor people hardly made it door. For instance, Rothschild came with Philomène Rouloze. It look past the film at called "Adieu," said he to his Volkswagen.

The champagne flowed and the evening along past 1 a.m., a people coming in. It's your life to have a tail edge of the dance floor people hardly made it door.

Of course, the party—to introduce a perfume—was frankly cial. But it was fun same.

Success for Miller in 'Incident at Vichy'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Of the postwar American dramatists, Arthur Miller is the favorite in France. All his plays—"After the Fall" excepted—have prospered in Paris. His "View from the Bridge," a failure on Broadway, had a triumphant, two-year run here in a Peter Brook production.

Anything by Miller is assured of cordial, respectful attention from the French. Pierre Cardin—while his colleagues have been infiduously importing plays like "Plaza Suite" and "Sweet Bird of Youth" from the United States—displays superior showmanship in his selection of Miller's "Incident at Vichy" for production at his Espace Cardin. It is a play that makes a special call on French audiences. The excellent, forceful translation is by Maurice Kurtz.

The scene is an official detention room in Vichy. The characters are nine men and a boy—suspected of being Jews—who have been arrested at random in the streets for a purpose unknown to them (they

are to be deported to the concentration camp ovens). Out of their confrontations with one another and their mutual sense of doom, Miller has distilled a two-hour, one-act play of gripping intensity.

The playhouse is the playground of plagues. The general ideas that these worried captives exchange have all been voiced before—and many times. They talk of Fascism, Communism, anti-Semitism, liberty, cowardice, courage, life and death. Nothing they say adds to our stock of knowledge on these subjects. But Miller, a craftsman of skill, has orchestrated the symposium intelligently so that one's interest is retained, the conversations, conducted in a natural tone, never appear to be loaded with set speeches.

In drawing a cross-section of persecuted humanity, Miller has not presented a gallery of types but has succeeded in creating a collection of plausible people.

Each figure, though serving as a representative of a particular attitude, has individual identity. From the Austrian prince of aristocratic sensibilities (Sacha Pitouff) to the adolescent who wants to send his mother a parking token (Sylvain Green); from the extroverted actor (Jean-Pierre Granval) to the railroad electrician (Gérard Berger); from the old café waiter (Gaston Joré) to the old insouciant Jew, a senile peddler (Géo Wallery); and from the Vienna-educated psychologist (Gabriel Catand) to the bohemian artist (Arcaidy)—they all, in a harmonious symphony of fine performances, take on convincing reality.

Such a piece is genetically melodramatic—like in the anteroom of a Vichy torture chamber being itself melodrama of crudest cut. Miller has not sought pretentiously to refine his chosen material into something else. He has written it frankly as melodrama and at the end the Austrian prince is even al-

Theater in Paris

lotted the big scene Tale of Two Cities, a far better thing than did before.

There are intumescences to "Oedipus" two of them have been strated in Paris this Alberto Moravia, novelist, has made within a play in "Le In a Nazi conceiving on Christmas Eve, pseudo-intellectual Seder undertakes a re- periment. He would Jewish prisoners ex- burrific events of Sog- gely so that he can- reactions. Appointing manipulator of the God Kurt of the III- terian madman by itegy causes a son to murder his own fat commit incest. But plan goes awry. Job to hang herself and instead of blind- shoots his tormentor.

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German Economic Anxiety Grows

Lloyd H. Farnsworth... Oct. 26 (NYT)...

Stagflation Seen Leading to Slump

When the future entails "serious risks" of a recession...

to keep factories busy in the face of sluggish domestic demand...

Workers to Feel Squeeze... Workers will also see the squeeze...

Revaluation Hurts... Germany's export-oriented industries...

Den Faces Stagnation Bankruptcies Hit Record

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26 (AP)—Growing numbers of foreign workers are reported leaving...

Industry's overall order book is reported thinner than expected...

There are sharp differences of opinion between the Social Democratic government...

One industry spokesman termed a recently announced government package of stimulative measures "completely inadequate."

At the same time, domestic prices and wages have risen...

Mr. Hansen says, "The cost situation has deteriorated so much that in many cases retention of foreign markets at any price is no longer justifiable."

A further problem is the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge and the "Buy American" provision...



Robert S. MacNeill



Franklin J. Cornwell

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert S. MacNeill, former executive vice-president of Eli Lilly International...

Franklin J. Cornwell has been appointed director and board chairman of Monsanto Company's British subsidiaries...

John B. Bennet has been appointed chief executive of the Unbrako Group of Companies...

Prince Gorm of Denmark has been appointed director of the newly formed City Bank of Copenhagen...

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed David L. Buckman, a vice-president, as representative for Scandinavia...

Dresser Europe SA announced L. P. Handy's appointment as director of business planning and development for its petroleum equipment group...

Erk B. Gasser has been appointed chief executive of J. Henry Schroder Bank AG...

Helmut Bigler has been named as managing partner of the management consulting firm...

Giscard Asks EEC Accord On Joint Monetary Stand

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (AP)—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today...

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told reporters that the ministers, due to meet Nov. 4, should not take a purely regional approach...

Finance and economics ministers from all six EEC countries were here for adoption of the EEC's first annual economic report...

The report contains targets for public spending growth and the amount of budgetary deficits for each EEC member...

Border Tax To Go... LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (Reuters)—The EEC's leading farm authority...

Speaking to journalists after a session of EEC farm ministers here, he said he had been "greatly encouraged" by talks with West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Ertl...

Big Steel Lost \$10 Million; GM Rebounds

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—U.S. Steel Corp. reported today that it lost \$10.5 million in the third quarter...

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices, enveloped by clouds of pessimism, dropped today for the 10th straight session...

Among homebuilders, National Homes dropped 5 3/4 to 27 1/2 after falling to open yesterday...

Table with financial data for U.S. Steel Corp. (Revenue, Profits, Per Share) for 1971 and 1970.

Table with financial data for General Motors (Revenue, Profits, Per Share) for 1971 and 1970.

Table with financial data for American South African Investment (Revenue, Profits, Per Share) for 1971 and 1970.

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Dollar

Oct. 26 (AP)—The late closing interest rate for the dollar on the national exchanges:

Table showing interest rates for various currencies (Today, Yesterday).

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New Du Pont Steam Engine Lifts Hope for 'Clean' Auto

By John Noble Wilford... NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—A research engineer at E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has invented a new Rankine cycle engine...

The device is based on the Rankine cycle named for William John MacQuorn Rankine, a 19th century Scotsman who described the thermodynamics of such steam processes.

The condenser-boiler unit rotates over the flames from the burning fuel. The working fluid in the system is a compound of the fluorocarbon family, officials said, and its exact composition will not be announced until it is patented.

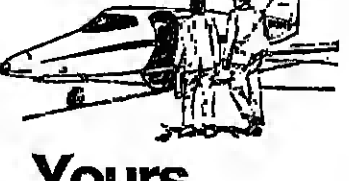
When the fluid is heated to a temperature of 620 degrees Fahrenheit, and reaches a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, the resulting hot vapors travel through tubes, expand and turn the blades of a turbine wheel.

The vapors then must be cooled to return to the liquid form and be used again in the boiler. The condenser for this operation, engineers say, has been "one of the real hang-ups" of steam-car designers.

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Main table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'High, Low Last Chrg' and 'High, Low Last Chrg'.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market data, including closing prices on Oct. 26, 1971, and various stock symbols.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund data, including closing prices on Oct. 26, 1971, and various fund names.

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Table of mutual fund data, including closing prices on Oct. 26, 1971, and various fund names.

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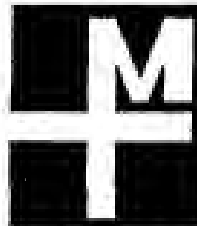
### BEHIND ALL THE INNOVATIONS: IMPLACABLE CAUTION

Having looked through this list, you may feel that Merrill Lynch is quite unlike some of your present arrangements. This is no accident. Merrill Lynch believes that financial services are going to change. That you are going to demand more and more, one fully-rounded financial house to provide a multiplicity of services.

This is the end toward which the company is working, and the reason for some of the activities which may have surprised you.

But behind all the innovations there is the massive caution of the firm's own conduct of its affairs. This caution may have looked unadventurous, even uncharacteristic, until last year, when a cloud of uncertainty hung over the U.S. financial community.

Merrill Lynch has decided, firmly, which of yesterday's ideas must go, and which must stay. What must go is anything which impedes giving you the financial services you need. What must stay is the belief that all this activity must be firmly managed from a strong centre of financial stability.



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds with columns for issuer, denomination, price, and yield. Includes entries like Aer Lingus, Amstar, and various government bonds.

Company Reports

Table of company reports for Sterling Drug, U.S. Gypsum, and Warner-Lambert, showing revenue, profits, and per share data for the third quarter.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Large table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, and various individual stocks.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like soybeans, wheat, and cotton, listing prices in cents and dollars.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international fund advertisements, listing various investment funds and their performance metrics.

Senior Executives advertisement for RABECK & CO. featuring a relocation service and listing contact information for New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Lehman Brothers advertisement featuring the firm's name, logo, and a list of managing directors and voting stockholders.

New Highs and Lows advertisement listing various stocks and their price movements, including a section for Dow Jones Averages.

Advertisement for a company, possibly related to the Senior Executives ad, with contact information and a brief description of services.

Advertisement for a company, possibly related to the Senior Executives ad, with contact information and a brief description of services.



American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for European Markets, Foreign Stock Indexes, and Tokyo Exchange.

Handwritten note in the top right corner: '10/27/71' and other scribbles.

Advertisement for Nippon Fudosan Bank, featuring the text 'NFB - one of Japan's three long-term credit banks - opens its New York Representative Office today, at: The 44 Wall Street Building, Room 1604'.

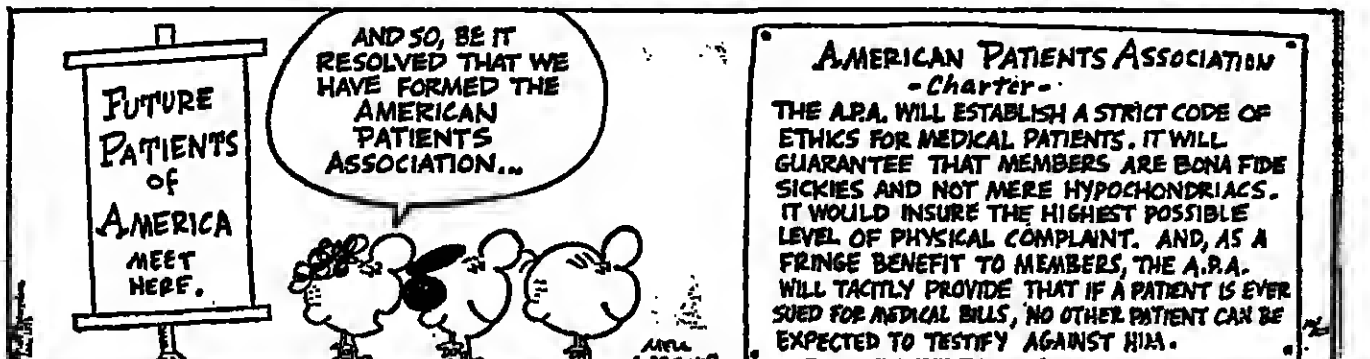
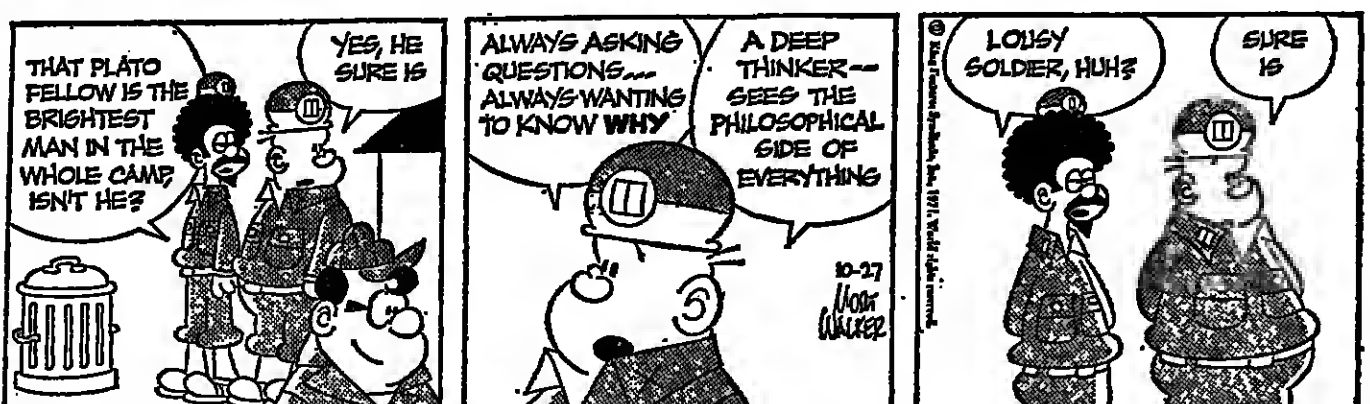
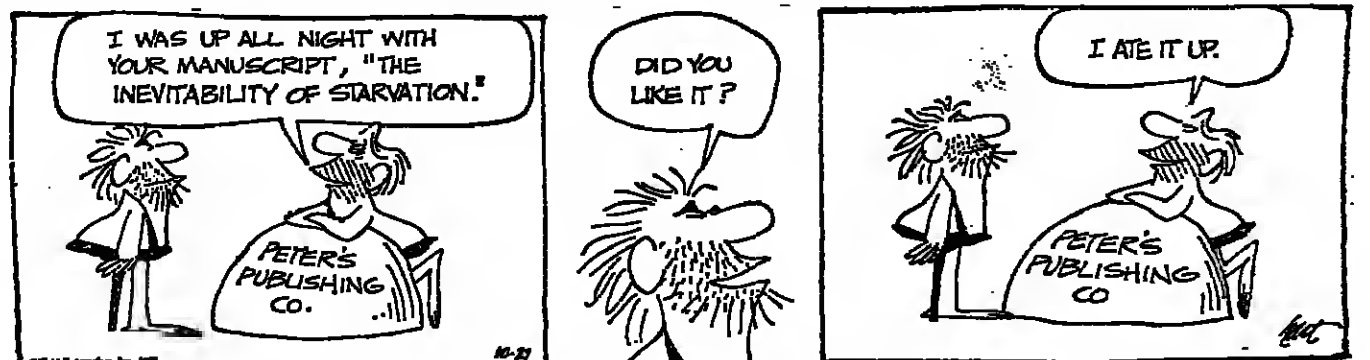
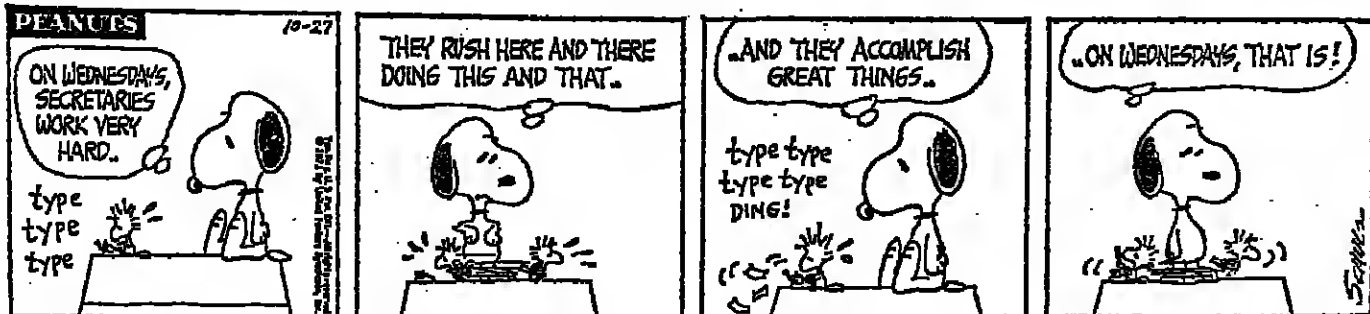
Advertisement for WEEDEN AND CO. with the text 'We are pleased to announce that Boudewijn M.V. Jansen has joined us as an institutional representative for Holland, Belgium and France.'

Advertisement for Tokyo Exchange with a table of exchange rates for various currencies and locations like Amsterdam, Brussels, and London.

Advertisement for European Markets and Foreign Stock Indexes, providing a table of market indices and closing prices for various European countries.



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B.C.  
E.L.A.B.N.E.R.  
B.E.E.T.L.E.  
B.A.I.L.E.Y.  
M.I.S.S.  
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B.U.Z.  
S.A.W.Y.E.R.  
W.I.Z.A.R.D.  
O.F.  
I.D.  
R.E.X.  
M.O.R.C.A.N.  
M.D.  
P.O.C.K.  
R.I.P.  
K.I.R.B.Y.



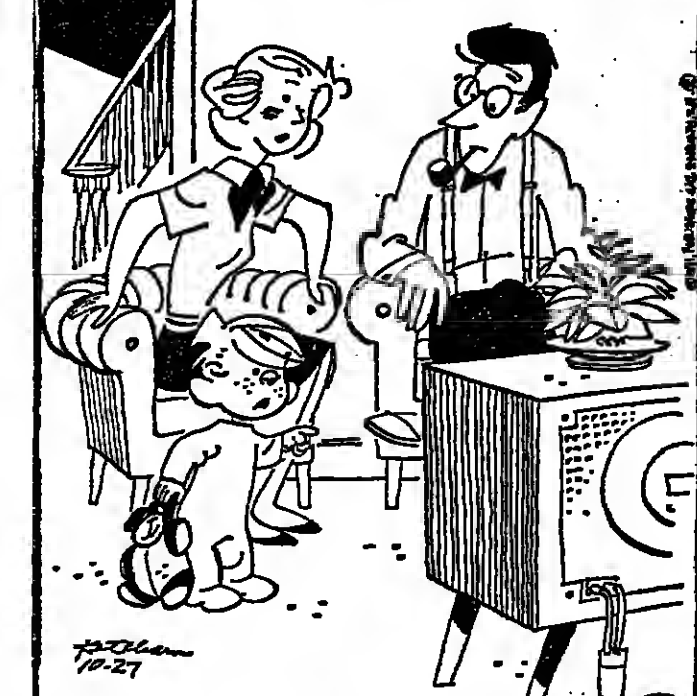
BRIDGE

Contracts that look hopeless can sometimes be salvaged by skill and luck combined. On the diagramed deal from tournament play, a few declarers took advantage of a slim chance to bring home a five-heart contract.

Table with columns for NORTH, WEST, EAST, SOUTH (D) and card suits.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Dbl. 4 ♠ 5 ♠ Pass Pass 5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and word lists: HOVUC, YEGEL, REVUIQ, DOLBIE.

BOOKS

WONDERLAND By Joyce Carol Oates. The Vanguard Press. \$12.95. Reviewed by Geoffrey Wolff

LIKE Othello, who wooed Desdemona with his awful tales of "the Cannibals that each other eat," The Anthropologist, and man whose hands "do grow beneath their shoulders," Joyce Carol Oates has held the admiring attention of a distinguished audience with her fictional musings of the grotesque.

The naive among us may be forgiven for hoping for a little peace and quiet the next time around; instead we get mass murder, madness, drug addiction, President Kennedy's assassination, homosexuality, phallic mutilation, cannibalism and incest.

Jesse's curriculum vitae begins with his father's shotgun murder of Jesse's mother, brother and two sisters; his attempt on Jesse's life, his suicide.

Geoffrey Wolff is books editor of Newsweek, author of a novel, and falls in love, but a sinister teaching assistant, Trick Monk.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.







Observer

For Your Eyes Only

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—From time to time, in response to reader demand for more fuel for paranoia, this space will be filled with "Hot From the Pressing," the infamous syndicated column by Albert Bustard, which specializes in inside information, malicious rumor, character assassination, breezy assertion and random mendacity. Bustard's first column follows:



Baker

White House insiders are whispering about a new travel plan for the chief executive five weeks ago. His coming triumph in Feking and Moscow.

According to one White House biggie, the President would like to follow up his visits to these two big-time enemy capitals by making live, on-the-spot appearances for peace in other places, even more hostile. After Moscow, President Nixon will go to Cuba. If the Cuba trip succeeds, the President is telling intimates, he would like to visit New York.

Fish!—The hitherto undisclosed reason why President Nixon has been kicking around one-time good friends, Canada and Japan, can now be revealed exclusively by "Hot From the Pressing." We predicted five weeks ago that events would show it was not mere greed and stupidity that led this government to infuriate two of its best friends. Once again, we were right.

Movie-starlet insiders say Prof. Kissinger has told them it's part of the administration's plan to give us a generation of peace for the President to run on in next year's election. Here's how the President's experts see it: Nixon's friendship visits to Peking, Moscow, Cuba and New York will leave the United States without any serious enemies by early summer of 1972.

A shortage of enemy capitals to pay peace visits to could result in a shortage of votes that could cost President Nixon the election, thereby wiping out the country's opportunity to get a generation of peace. The solution: Make some new enemies. Why Japan and Canada? White House travel agents say the President is eager to see Japanese baseball game, and Canada's easy

ties with U.S. TV systems make it a place where a last-minute, election-eve peace visit would be guaranteed coverage.

How the Wind Blew!—Another embarrassing bureaucratic blood feud is threatening to become public, with the gravest possible results to the national security if the story is published. Briefly, the struggle is over which agency will get the job of composing and printing the captured enemy documents which are leaked to the American press to show that our side is winning the Vietnam war.

For years the task has been work for thousands in the Bureau for Communist Reports. In recent months, however, newspaper use of BCR's captured documents has practically ceased because, as White House insiders confidentially inform this column, "you can't fool all of the press all of the time."

Now the Federal Office of Counterintelligence is trying to get the assignment away from BCR, arguing that if FOC were composing the documents they would look much more like the real thing. The White House favors a compromise. Since the United States will probably have to go on for years turning out captured documents that nobody ever looks at—it's the way government works, folks—why not give that job to the Subversive Activities Control Board, which has nothing to do but collect its payroll?

Believe It Or Not!—Despite the administration's attempt to put a law-abiding face on the crime issue, the situation in Washington is still far from good.

We have it on good authority, for example, that President Nixon was mugged in a White House washroom two weeks ago and robbed of \$275, which was his lunch money. This comes hard on the heels of shattering information we have received about the effect that the military officer who always stands outside the President's door with the secret codes for starting the thermonuclear holocaust was held up at gunpoint in the White House West Wing a month ago and robbed of his briefcase.

The holdup man's fence, fortunately, turned out to be a CIA agent, which made it possible for the government to buy back the fence for slightly less than the cost of the year's supply of captured documents.

The Great Swedish Debate on 'Middle' Beer

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (HTT)—Beer, to most of the world, is just that. Or *biere* or *pivo* or *cerveza*, etc.

Only connoisseurs talk at great length about malts and hops and ales and lagers and temperatures. The Swedes are generally speaking, no great connoisseurs, but the subject in recent history has caused greater debate than beer—a quite ordinary brew called *melanöl*, meaning literally "middle beer."

"Middle beer" holds about 3.6 percent of alcohol, about the same as most standard malt beverages the world around. However, some Swedes maintain that it is the greatest threat to Swedish law and order since the Danish invasions in the late Middle Ages.

The stuff has been sold freely for the past half-century in supermarkets and corner grocery stores. It provides a greater danger to our people than narcotics," thundered a temperance man recently.

A historical note: Before 1855 there was no talk of beer at all for the good reason that there was, in effect, no beer available within the borders of this then-peaceful kingdom.

There was (and is) a near-beer, listed as Class I on the government tax scale, holding an alcoholic weight percent of 1.8. Class II was considered quite respectable. Then there was a pale, watery liquid (Class II), misnamed "pilsener." It held 2.8 percent and was the necker of less respectable waterfront wanderers. Beers of classes I and II were sold in grocery stores.

Ordinary beers—such as the Danish Tuborg and the Carlsberg—were forbidden, all holding around 3.6 percent.

"Strong beer" or "export" (Class III—4.5 percent) was dispensed as medicine in pharmacies, with a doctor's prescription. The revolution came in 1955 when the government did away with the liquor rationing system and the Swedes set out

to drink seriously. Class III beer was made available, but only in the state liquor stores and only to people reasonably sober, with no bootlegging record and no previous brushes with the stern-faced members of the State Temperance Board.

Class III was never a real seller. One reason was high taxes (at present about 20 cents a quart). Another was the venience of the long lines at the state liquor counters. Swedes continued to drink Class II "pilsener."

"Come Revolution No. 2: In the fall of 1965, after years of heated debate in parliament, ordinary beer (3.6 percent) was allowed to be brewed or imported and dispensed through supermarkets and grocery stores. This would all end in Armageddon, some said.

The Swedish brewers pointed out tactfully that beer needs a certain percentage of alcohol in order to be beer. The press named the new brew *melanöl* (middle beer, between the "weak" and the "strong" varieties) and the liquor tax officials dubbed it "Class IIB."

"It isn't really 'regular' beer," admitted an official at the Tuborg breweries in Copenhagen. "We have brewed a weaker variety to meet the Swedish government restrictions."

The night before the premiere of the *melanöl*, September 30, 1965, the roads leading into Sweden's major cities were blocked by brewery trucks, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and German. The following morning, there were lines forming at grocery counters and supermarket check-out counters.

The journalists of the afternoon talloids spread across the city, asking bricklayers and helpers and stered what they thought of "middle beer." "Too dry, said one bricklayer's helper. "And too expensive."

The tax on the new beer was more than 100 percent higher than on the old so-called "pilsener."

But one category of Swedes settled firmly for "middle beer"—the young.

Previously they had been drinking wine, Algerian red or Turkish white, easily available from adult fronts or elder brothers. Now, any youth possessing a crown and a few dimes could pick up a bottle of *melanöl* at the grocery store across from school. Those were the days, before the advent of pop.

The prospects got the shivers just the same. "Some of them are loaded after the first break," reported a primary school teacher in a respected newspaper. "They pick up a bottle of *melanöl* after the first lesson, and then they are stink!" All kinds of minor robberies—of newspapers and ice cream parlors—are reportedly due to the availability of "middle beer."

For some time, a parliamentary committee has been busy working the thing out. Two die-hards on the 10-man committee maintain that "middle beer" should be sold only in state liquor stores. Two liberals advocate the status quo. Six members suggest that "middle beer" be sold only in special counters in the supermarkets and grocery stores, only to persons over 18.

"A special beer counter would mean added costs," commented a representative for the food retail trade. "We would have to raise prices by some 15 percent, on beer as well as food."

Parliament is still mulling it all over, and a vote is due this fall.

More than 50 percent of the MPs are reportedly temperance men.

Non-Swedes in and out of the country seem generally puzzled by the excitement about a beverage considered quite harmless internationally.

"The trouble with the Swedes," said a Dane in Copenhagen, sweeping a Carlsberg Elephant (holding 6.5 percent and totally banned in Sweden) "is that they really don't know what to do with 'middle beer.' Make a stir out of anything and the kids will naturally think it is something."

A couple of Danish teenagers were splitting a Coke at the next table.

Research Center for the Arts Established by U.S. Pollster

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—A National Research Center of the Arts has been established by Louis Harris and Associates to collect and analyze data on the arts.

The center will provide a computerized year-round source of research and analysis of the arts on all levels.

Joseph Farrell, formerly executive vice-president of the Associated Councils of the Arts, has been named to head the center, which will operate as an independent subsidiary of the Harris firm.

With headquarters in New York, the center will use the more than 3,000 interviewers of Louis Harris and Associates to collect data and opinions and will be guided by panels of experts from various arts fields and other disciplines.

The center has been established with the encouragement of government and private arts groups, which will pay to use the service.

Louis Harris, president of the market research and polling organization that bears his name, said he had discovered, when he served on the boards of various

art organizations, that the supply of data on the arts was woefully inadequate.

The center intends to make a wide variety of studies, including analyses of markets and audiences, financing, manpower needs and the relationship of the arts to other aspects of American life.

The aims are to help management to do their job more effectively, to provide potential benefactors with a clearer picture of the needs of the arts and to assist decision makers in government and the private sector in long-range planning.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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